

## PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

But a few days ago an attempt was made in Pike county, Missouri, to break up a conservative meeting, but the miscreants were not strong enough to override the friends of the President, and wisely desisted. And yet with all these damning evidences of the crimes of his Radical patrons staring the democrat, he has the affrontery to cry out that freedom of the Press and of speech, is denied throughout the South.

The Government of the United States act throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold position, rather than to force victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of the powers conferred upon the President, as they prescribe, and the result of the war did not enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government, or release that Government from its obligations. As we have supposed, the Constitution of the United States is to-day, precisely as it was before the war, the supreme law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And, as the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Federal Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States, the people, or the States. This is indicated by the very essential nature of our Government and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our Government during the war, it is manifest that it was the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow. In every message and proclamation of the Executive, it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to preserve the Union under the Constitution and to preserve the integrity

equal suffrage in that body, even by an amendment of the Constitution itself.—When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of a State to be equal in representation, but the equality of the Senate is impaired, and the validity of the Government itself is brought in question. But Congress, at the present moment, is not only excluding representation from both branches of Congress in the States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which we are to be governed, and all participation in the election of our rulers, but it is also excluding them from the enforcement of the laws thus enacted. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented asserts the right to govern absolutely, in its own name, the people of the thirty-six States, which compose the Union; to make laws for their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own Government, until it sees fit to admit them to an equal share in the Government. The power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny I have known.

*First*, Not that these extravagant and unbecomingly arrogant pretensions of a Congress of twenty-six States, of course, are not

instrument and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights, which are the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of the States to secede from the Union, and we deny the right of the States to alter the fundamental law without the concurrence of three fourths of all the States including especially those to be seriously injured by them, or to impose them upon the States or upon the people without their consent, or obligation which being under the Constitution, to all the States alike; and with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any person of the States from any share in their conduct to alter or to change the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations, and control or coerce the legitimate action of the Government, or members of the community. Such an exercise of power is a usurpation just as warlike as any ever exercised by Southern States, and not to be corrected or palliated by anything in the past conduct of the Government, or of the States, or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. It is a usurpation of power. It becomes the precedent for future invasion of liberty and constitutional right, dependent solely on the will of the party in power. It is a deadly, by all means, a necessary sacrifice to the principle of self-government.

[illegible]

and a member of the Confederate army, has gone into the general sporting and commission business in Liverpool, with Mr. Allen, formerly a merchant in Mobile.

Mechanical tinkering cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of "Santonin," has become the staple of the toilet throughout the world.

Gen. Andrews, of Massachusetts, has been endeavoring to run a cotton plantation in Issaquena county, Miss. He remarked a short time since to one his neighbors that he had expended \$4,000 in starting his cotton planting nature, but would give it up. He is thoroughly disgusted with free negroes that he says he "fought four years to make the nigger free, and now was willing to fight the remainder of his time to put them in slavery again."

Very respectfully, etc.,  
H. W. SLOCUM.

---

**ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.**—There is a medicine now in use which is so efficacious as this remedy for the permanent cure of Piles—bleeding or blind piles. The Purifier removes the cause, and invigorates the system to healthy action. Take a wineglassful four times a day, diluted with water. If hemorrhoids prevail, take one of the pills three times a day, to keep the bowels moderately open.